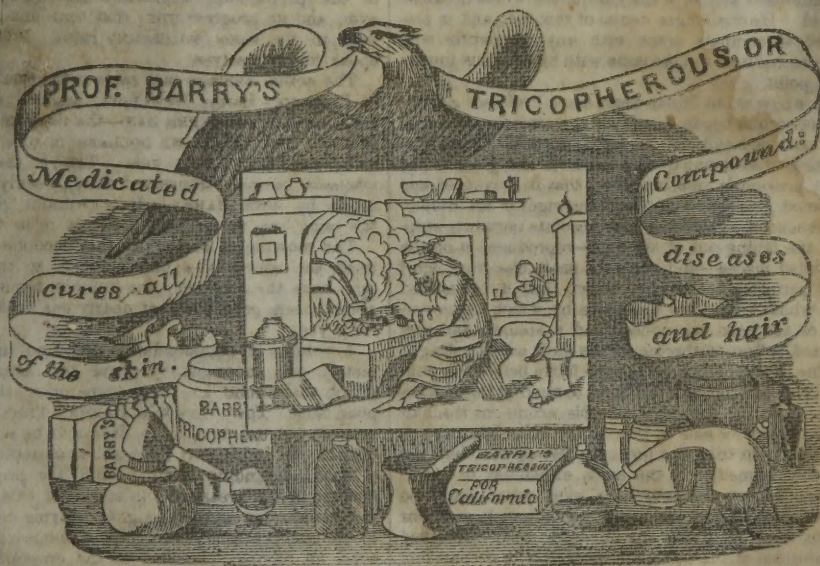


A TREATISE
ON
THE HUMAN HAIR,
AND THE
FORMATION OF THE SKIN;

WITH
Directions for Preserving them in a State of Health.



WITH REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE
TREATMENT OF CHILDREN'S HAIR,

AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIES OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE TRICOPHEROUS
OR MEDICATED COMPOUND, WHICH HAS BEEN PATRONIZED AND
ADOPTED BY THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY,
NEW-YORK.

JOHN A. GRAY, Printer.,

[95 & 97 Cliff Street. N.Y.

TRICOPHEROUS

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

For Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying the Hair; Eradicating Scurf and Dandruff; to prevent Baldness and Grey Hair; Curing Pruritus of the Skin, Glans and Muscles, Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Swellings, Ringworms, Scald Head, Inflamed Skin, Pocky Heat, Scrophulous Tetter, Pimples, Sore Throat, Tender Feet, Salt Rheum, Rough Hands, Head-ache, Chapped Skin, Chubians, Internal Pains, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that Barry's Tricopherous has produced the same effect in curing Diseases of the Hair, &c., of the Horse, and of the Ass, &c. It will ever cure all such cases as Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Cracked Hoofs, &c. of all kinds. Hurt Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Piles, Burns, Scald Cracks, Strains, &c. of the Feet, Scrophulous, Mange, External Pains, and other diseases of animals.

Before entering upon a scientific explanation of the peculiar properties of Barry's Tricopherous, the inventor and proprietor would render the tribute of thanks and gratitude to the public—a debt long due—for the manner in which they have sustained and patronized the preparation, until it has at last reached the triumphant position of the most popular and generally-used article of the kind in the whole civilized world. He challenges denial of this fact and is prepared to compare notes with any competitor who may be inclined to take issue with him on this important point.

It is now about fifteen years since Professor Barry's Tricopherous began to attract the attention of society, and especially of its fairer portion. They discovered that it imparted a silkiness and gloss to the hair, previously unobtainable; that it prevented and arrested greyness—increased the vigor of the fibre—thickened the growth—with absolute certainty stopped the falling out of the hair—reproduced it on the denuded places—and kept the scalp free from scurf and perfectly healthy; in short, that it revitalized the whole vegetative apparatus by which the covering of the head is produced and sustained, and prevented it from withering at the most advanced age.

The Tricopherous being now fairly before the public, Professor Barry determined to make it the *object*, as well as the *most valuable* article for the hair ever offered for sale in this or any other country, he therefore put the price down to *Twenty-five Cents per Bottle*. Immediately the sales expanded to a surprising extent, and they have ever since continued to expand, leaving each year a larger margin for profit and gratifying the inventor with multiplied assurances of the complete success of a preparation which it had cost him several years of study and experiment to render worthy of the patronage it now received.

Accidentally, about ten years ago, he became aware that the Tricopherous possessed counter-irritant and emollient qualities of an extraordinary nature. He forthwith instituted a course of experiments, determined, before he proclaimed these newly-ascertained properties of the Tricopherous to the world, to be thoroughly convinced that he was not himself deceived. He had kept faith with the public—the remuneration he was then receiving for his labors was large and liberal—and his principles and his interest alike admonished him not to abuse the confidence reposed in him. The result of Professor Barry's investigation was satisfactory. The *experimental* results indicated his first impressions. In hundreds of instances, and without a single case of failure, he ascertained by personal observation or individual testimony, that the Tricopherous allayed irritation of the skin, and alleviated inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain, in all punctures, burns, and in fact, all injuries of an external nature, which were not

too deeply incised to be within the reach of remedies applied on the surface, healed under its influence with a readiness that was astonishing; and under these circumstances, he felt justified in announcing through the public press the double efficacy of the Tricopherous.

From the date of the announcement, the popularity of the preparation augmented more rapidly than ever, and its progress from that time until now has been in the same satisfactory ratio. But let facts speak for themselves.

The actual average cash sales at the establishment of Professor Barry, New-York, amount to *THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES PER DAY*—the receipts per week to about *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS*, or *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS* a year. This is the average *wholesale* business transacted daily, weekly, and annually by Prof. BARRY. It is without parallel, in the same line, in the United States, or in the world.

The blowing of bottles for the Tricopherous is, in itself, the source of a large income to the parties who have the contract; the number required being about *twenty gross daily*, or nearly *one million of bottles* a year.

A volume of commendation could not more completely and inconspicuously prove the estimation in which the public hold the preparation than these plain facts. They show that BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is in all but universal use. It would be almost pardonable to indulge a little self-gratulation in view of such astounding results. But the predominant feelings in the breast of the author of this pamphlet are, satisfaction at the thought of having contributed to the comfort and usefulness of thousands of persons; of having imparted to the crowning beauty of womanhood a new grace, and rendered it imperishable, and caused the alleviation of pain in innumerable instances. Mingled with these feelings is that of gratitude to the public—the ladies especially—by whose labors have been built up. Their aid has carried him over all impediments. When interested opposition essayed to put him down, backed by the millions, he pressed forward fearlessly and triumphantly.

Barry's Tricopherous has now reached a position in the public favor which enables the proprietor to defy enmity—yet would he rather concede friendship. He has no wish to sequester or undervalue any other preparation for the hair or for the skin. There are, no doubt, many useful articles of both kinds in the market, although not one in which the two properties exist in equal strength, and so wonderfully combined.

In order that the use of Barry's Tricopherous should be universal—it is more nearly so now than any other article of its class—it is only necessary that every lady and gentleman who uses it should be made to understand its value.

During the last year some light, but not unimportant changes have been made in the proportions of one or two ingredients of the preparation, which have added to its efficacy both as a beautifier of the hair and an emollient for the skin.

In the words of a poet, who has proved its excellent and varied qualities, it may now be truly said—

"Behold a double charm, whose potent power
Adds a new grace to Beauty's choicest dower,
Bids her rich curls a silken lustre win,
Heals the torn flesh, and cools the burning skin.
The loosened hair, touched by its balm, takes root,
And from the scalp new, living fibres shoot;
While from eruptions it extracts their stung,
And with sweet ease replaces suffering
Cuts, burns, and bruises now afloat no more,
You bathe the hair, and all the danger's o'er,
And look at woman—lo! each flowing tress
Shines as it waves, though late 'twas lustreless.
Smiling, she marks the change—her fears are flown,
The crowning gift of nature is her own!
At morn and eve the liquid is applied,
The rich mass lengthens, and grows thick beside;
She makes no secret of the cause, and thus
Spreads the just fame of the TRICOPHEROUS."

The above lines were presented to Professor Barry by a well-known writer, with the remark, that as beauty was the theme of song, he did not see why the cause of beauty should not come in for its due share of poetic eulogium. The lines seemed so apropos that Professor Barry could not resist the temptation to insert them here, even though it should lay him open to the charge of egotism.

Enough has now been said to convince those who place reliance upon the public judgment, that the Tricopherous is all that its inventor claims it to be. But he does not intend to stop at that point. He proposes not only to illustrate the value of the article by the testimony of those who use it; but to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the man of science, the theory of its operation; to show that its effects are in consonance with natural laws, and that where nature, either by reason of disease or accident, has failed to fulfil certain functions, the process is continued, as it were, from the point where she left off, by means of an artificial agent.

All physiologists know and admit that there is a sympathy between the skin and the hair, for, after many inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, the hair loses its brightness, becomes harsh and moistureless, and finally falls off in large quantities, sometimes leaving the convalescent entirely bald.

The *modus operandi* by which Professor Barry's Tricopherous produces such extraordinary effects in cutaneous diseases is in perfect harmony with the laws of anatomy and physiology, and the wonderful cures which it has effected, and is continually effecting, are susceptible of a perfectly rational and philosophical explanation. Fact and theory unite in establishing its curative properties, and it is as easy to show, or scientific principles why it is efficacious, as it is to prove, by testimony the infallibility of its results. Two important processes are perpetually going on upon the surface of every human body, viz.: *absorption* and *evaporation*; and whenever the natural healthful relation between those two processes is disturbed, DISEASE is the consequence. Although it does not actually breathe through his skin, as insects do, it is beyond all cavil that the elements of life are imbibed through the superficial absorbents, and where the sensible or insensible perspiration is interrupted, one great outlet for unhealthy influences, whether derived from internal or external sources, is closed. Nature has provided the skin with a multitude of minute tubes, terminating in small glands, through which is distilled an oily fluid, necessary to keep the skin pliant, moist, and healthy. When the integuments are in a torpid state, this oily matter coagulates in the oil-tubes, and the circulation of a fluid important to the health of the skin, is at once arrested. All the vessels of the skin are sympathetically affected by this derangement, and the result is either inflammation of the membranes, or dryness and paralyzation, indicated by scales and exfoliations of the surface, as in leprosy and many scabious diseases. In either case the operation of the Tricopherous is most salutary. By its solvent property, it liquifies the fatty concretions in the oil-tubes, and at the same time, its stimulating properties impart new force and vigor to the functions of absorption and circulation, thus replacing the torpor of the skin with healthful vitality, and enabling nature to throw off the disease by evaporation through the pores, or to withdraw it through the medium of the absorbents.

All physicians admit and apply the principle of COUNTER IRRITATION in inflammatory cases. Powerful friction, blisters, mustard plasters, issues, setons, &c., are established remedies in many cases of internal inflammation; but these violent measures will not do in diseases of the skin, the muscles, and the glands. The disease in these cases exists upon, or near the surface, and by such means it would be greatly aggravated. What is required is a preparation combining, in due proportion, the properties of a stimulant and a solvent—something that will at once remove all obstructions from the pores, determine the fluids to the surface, and, at the same time, reach the circulation, and impart to it activity and regularity. This is precisely the effect of Barry's Tricopherous, and it is by its combined and simultaneous action as a solvent and a stimulant, that such rapid and astounding cures of glandular, muscular, and eruptive diseases are accomplished through its agency.

The close connection between the skin and the muscular and glandular systems, is proved by the fact that it generally sympathizes with the diseases of both. If rheumatism attacks the muscles, the skin reddens, inflames, and becomes exquisitely sensitive. If the glands swell, the skin becomes tender, there is a distention of the membrane, and finally, in the worst cases, acute inflammation and suppuration ensue. The same remedy that is useful in cutaneous diseases, is, therefore, valuable in affections of these organs, and hence the great benefits that have resulted from the use of the Tricopherous in rheumatism, gout, swellings of the joints, scrofulous swellings, tumors, &c.

Among all the "rashes" and eruptions for which this preparation may be considered a specific, there is none in which it has been used with more uniform and complete success than in the very common and painful disease known as erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire. Many persons have a constitutional predisposition to this disease, which takes almost as many distinct forms as scrofula itself. Where the predisposition exists, a wound will frequently produce erysipelas, and a wound upon the head is not uncommonly followed by this species of inflammation, which in too many instances reaches the brain and causes death. In this connection it is not too much to say, that if the Tricopherous be applied in time to any cut, bruise, or abrasion of the skin, either on the

head, the body, or the limbs, *erysipelas* never can supervene. It has been tried in thousands of cases of cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, &c., where a constitutional tendency to inflammation existed, and has never been known to fail. The reason is obvious. Under its influence the absorbents so rapidly remove the causes of irritation, the inflammation is so speedily reduced, the re-union or restoration of the divided or destroyed organization is so immediate, and, in short, the whole process of healing is so soon and so painlessly completed, that the constitutional tendency, if there be such, has no encouragement or opportunity to develop itself.

For the same reasons that render the Tricopherous invaluable as a cure for cuts, bruises, sprains, and all diseases of the skin, it is found an almost instantaneous remedy for the pain and inflammation occasioned by the stings and bites of insects. The irritation and agony occasioned by the sting of the bee or the wasp, or by the bites of mosquitos, bed bugs, &c. other winged or creeping insects, endowed with the power of injecting venom into the skin, are at once allayed by the application of this potent pain destroyer.

In cases where the skin has been poisoned with noxious vegetable substances, the preparation is equally efficacious—cooling the surface, reducing the swelling, and giving ease to the sufferer.

It would have been sufficient for the business purposes of the inventor to publish the mass of approbatory testimony in his possession, in proof of the value of the article as a cure for external diseases and injuries. But his aim is to satisfy the reason as well as to convince the senses. "There is a philosophy that shapes our ends," says the moralist, and in this instance effects can be so clearly traced up to the causes, that logic and science may be truly said to endorse the evidence derived from personal testimony and observation.

In concluding these remarks, it is proper to state, in justice to the actual improvements of the Tricopherous, that in upwards of fifty thousand cases of the following diseases of the skin, it has been used with entire and uniform success:—Incipient Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Ringworms, Blotches, Chapped Lips and Hands, Rose Rash, Dry Pimples, Prickly Heat, Water Pimples, Scalled Head, Tetter or Cepha Vulgaris, Scabby Eruptions of all varieties, Salt Rheum, Pustulous Eruptions, Excoriations, &c., &c.

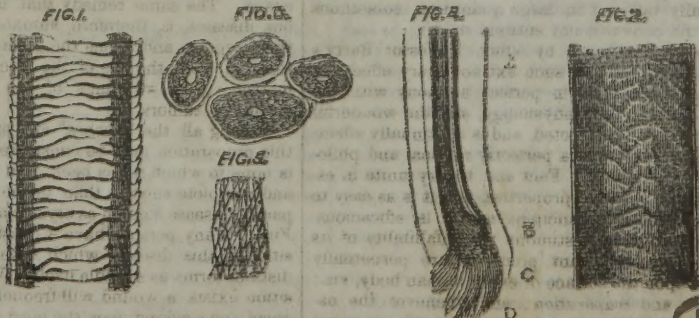
The growth and organization of the hair has, for many years, been a pleasing, and to me an interest-

ing study, but the difficulty of arriving at a correct knowledge of its structure as connected with the anatomy of the skin, determined me to enter upon a thorough examination of the subject. To this, for a period of twelve years, I have closely directed my attention and study, as well as the various diseases incident to the skin, and to the causes which produce baldness. I have attended the lectures of the most celebrated physiologists, have dissected the different layers of the skin, and have examined the nerves, vessels, and bulbs connected with both skin and hair.

In following up the information thus obtained, my attention was first directed to the causes which produce baldness, and next to the discovery of an article which would, by stimulating properties, promote the circulation, restore the torpid state of the skin, blood-vessels, nerves, &c., which give life to the hair, and which will finally restore it from weakness and decay, to vigorous strength and growth.

The opportunities afforded by my professional employment, have enabled me to make numerous experiments on heads in different stages of baldness; testing by this means various mixtures, which were suggested during the inquiry, and varying them according to the age and constitution of the individual, the length of time during which baldness had existed, or in which the hair had become weak. However, after repeated trials, they were successively given up, having only partially accomplished the wished-for result. At the same time, aware that I was in the right track of investigation, I proceeded cheerfully onward; for study and perseverance, when rightly directed, will overcome all difficulties. In this instance it has crowned the labor of years with a successful termination; and the result is the production of an article, composed of ingredients possessing the most vivifying powers combined with those which will produce the circulation, give a healthy action to the skin, and restore the relaxed functions of the nerves, blood-vessels, and absorbents. It will be evident, after a careful perusal of this treatise, that only by such means can the restoration of the hair ever be effected.

This is the principle on which I ground my expectations to prevent the decay, and to accomplish the complete restoration of the hair, "which is in itself the delight, the pride of youth, the ornament of age," and which need only be lost through neglect of the application of the means which really do exist to preserve it.



ANATOMY OF THE HAIR.

FIG. 1. A small portion of the shaft of a human hair, magnified three hundred and ten times. The wavy lines, caused by the free edges of the overlapping scales, are seen, as are their projections, along

the edge of the hair. The reason of a hair feeling rough when pulled from point to root between the fingers, will be perceived at once on examining this figure.

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Fig. 2. A small portion of the shaft of a human hair magnified three hundred and ten times—showing the appearance of the fibrous structure. The dark streaks are the seat of color of the hair, and in proportion to their number the hair is lighter or darker in its degree of shade.

Fig. 3. Horizontal sections of hair from the beard, magnified one hundred and fifty-five times. In this figure, the oval shape of the shaft of the hair is seen as well as the three portions of a hair, namely: its central pith—the fibrous part surrounding the pith, and constituting the chief bulk of the hair—and its outer transparent thin layer.

Fig. 4. A hair from the scalp, showing its position in the hair-tube, and its mode of implantation at the bottom of the letter. A, the scarf-skin sheath of the hair-tube. B, the bulb of the hair. C, the hair-pulp, composed of cells in process of transformation. D, a tissue enclosing the nutrient vessels and nerves of the hair-pulp. The figure is magnified thirty-eight times.

Fig. 5. A small fragment of the fibrous structure of the hair, magnified three hundred and ten times. It is seen to be composed of elliptical cells, each possessing a central nucleus. The nucleus is the seat of color of the hair.

The Chemistry of the Hair and Skin.—

The Chemical constitution of the hair is as follows:

1. An animal gelatinous matter, similar to whale-bone,
2. A white Oil,
3. A greenish Oil,
4. Iron,
5. Oxide of Manganese,
6. Phosphate of Lime,
7. Phosphate of Magnesia,
8. Silica,
9. Sulphur,

the quantity of the component parts varying in different hairs, but all essentially containing oils when in a healthy state. The composition is represented above, and the anatomy and mechanical structure of the hair being taken into consideration, we would view the hair as a vegetable growth upon an animal soil, and necessarily impregnated with the qualities of the matter from which it is derived.

The principal use of the hair, in a chemical point of view, besides protecting us from cold and the action of the atmosphere, is of an electrical nature. This is well illustrated by the familiar experiment of rubbing a cat's back to the dark, when electrical sparks will be observed. Now the use of the hair in this respect is to furnish the body with small points of a non-conducting character from which the electricity may escape slowly from the system when in excess, being divided over a great many points, and also that it may be received into the system in the same manner, preventing in either case the sudden shock which a sudden electrical change would produce, as when we put our hand upon the brass knob of a galvanic battery.

The chemical composition of the skin is principally gelatine and water, with oil, which last is contained in small vesicles for the purpose of lubricating it.

It has been proved that the skin is capable of absorbing and decomposing atmospheric air, that is, a species of breathing; it has also an excreant function, as in perspiration, when it throws off, along with the sweat, as it is called, some of the salts of the blood: these communicate the salt taste to

sweat and tears; the sweat and salts, drying on the skin, are certain to obstruct these important and necessary functions; hence the chemical reason for the occasional use of this preparation as an article conducive to health and comfort.

But discoveries in chemistry have proved that breathing of the skin is similar to a slow combustion or burning on the surface; when by any cause, as a scald or burn, we have great pain in any part, it may be compared to a raging fire on that part, or an active inflammatory action: hence we can give a chemical explanation of the immediate relief obtained from the use of the remedy—it simply protects the surface burned from the action of atmosphere, and puts out the fire; and its continued application will prevent the fire or pain recurring.

On the subject of the growth of hair, there still exists some diversity of opinion among both philosophers and medical men. I do not intend to combat these opinions here. My intention is, firstly, to present to those who may feel interested in the matter the views I entertain of the anatomy of the skin; secondly, the anatomy and physiology of the hair; and thirdly, the treatment that should be given to the hair; and, to present them in so popular a form, that the most common understanding may comprehend and appreciate the information.

In conclusion, I may add that every thing like quackery is utterly discarded, and nothing set down but what is founded on philosophic principles which are placed beyond the power of refutation by any one whose interest might tempt him to essay that task.

The views and opinions which I have formed on the subject are still further confirmed by the first medical men, namely:

Dr. Locock, Sir James Clark, Dr. Ferguson, W. C. Bell, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Bostock, Dr. Alison, Prof. Blumenbach, Prof. Blauville, M. Bichat, M. Chevreul, M. Richerand.

Anatomy and Diseases of the Skin.—The Tricophoron being no less valuable as a remedy in cutaneous diseases and superficial injuries, than as a preparation for the hair, it is proper, in order that the reader may understand the theory of its preparation, to give a brief analysis of the delicate organization upon which it is designed to act.

According to the researches which I have made, the skin consists of three distinct layers, the outer of which is called the *epidermis*, or cuticle, and is popularly known as the scarf-skin; it is a dense, impermeable envelope, adhering by its inner surface to the rete mucosum. It is semi-transparent, possesses no nerves or blood-vessels, shows no mark of sensibility; being often torn and cut without pain, has very little connection with the powers of the system, and is without any visible organization.

The *Rete Mucosum* is the layer beneath the scarf skin. It is a thin, soft, spongy membrane intersected with a kind of net-work of extremely delicate vessels, which pass through the true skin, and branch off in all directions; it is chiefly viewed as covering to the nerves and vessels of the true skin, to keep them soft and pliable. It is likewise remarkable as the seat of the coloring-matter of the skin.

The *Dermis*, or *True Skin*, in which the true skin is rooted, is the innermost layer and the thickest part of the skin, is of a white color, and possesses great strength; is tough, flexible, and elastic, and is the most important in its structure. When it

dermal surface viewed through a microscope, it is found to be studded with little eminences, which have been named papillæ, and are supposed to contain branches of nerves of exquisite sensibility, which seem to be the immediate seat of the organ of touch, as well as of all the other sensations which reside on the surface of the body.

Such is the structure of the layers of the skin; but it should also be stated, that anatomists, in classifying its various constituents, mention the hairs and hair-roots, as a portion of the external envelope, detached with it in substance, and affected by all its diseases. It is, therefore, clear that a remedy adapted to the affections of the hair, must of necessity be applicable to those of the skin. The connection and sympathy between them is so close and intimate, that of this there can be no doubt.

The best writers on cutaneous diseases enumerate nearly one hundred varieties of disorder to which the skin is subject, and when we add to these the injuries by accidents, such as bruises, cuts, bites, stings, scalds, &c., to which the surface of the body is continually liable, the importance of a remedy which will immediately allay external inflammation, remove itching, smarting, and all disagreeable and painful sensations of the skin and the integuments, must be manifest to all.

Having given this explanation of the anatomy of the skin, and referred briefly to its diseases, &c., we proceed to describe

The Structure of the Hair.—Every hair takes its rise from a minute vascular pulp of a pyriform shape, which is implanted beneath the *dermis*, or true skin. The pulp is invested by its own sheath or capsule, which, together with the contained pulp and the root of the hair that grows from it, compose the bulb of the hair. The bulb, composed of the pulp and its investing capsule, and the root of the hair growing from it, is also inclosed in a small cell, formed of condensed membranes, to which it has no attachment, except at the lower part, when the vessels and pulp are passing into it. The hair is secreted by the inside of the capsule and by the outside of the pulp, and is pushed through the successive layers of skin till it reaches the surface. The hairs do not rise perpendicularly from the roots, but pass obliquely through the skin, serving, as it were, to bind the various bulbs together.

The roots of the hair exist in great abundance over the whole body, except in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; and indeed there are many more roots than there are hairs growing from them. This is proved by hairs sometimes growing in parts where they did not previously exist, as in the ears, nose, &c., and on the arms, &c., of ladies.

Baldness may arise from various and very different causes; namely, either from the destruction of the root of the hair, or from the outer coat of the skin becoming hard, dry, or so thickened as to prevent the hair passing through to the surface. It is a common but erroneous opinion, that, in cases of baldness, the roots of the hair are destroyed. It may, and frequently does occur, that the hairs, as well as the skin in which they are implanted, are destroyed by burns, ulcerations, &c.; but this never occurs in cases of baldness consequent on fevers or any other disease, whether the individual be old or young.

Decay of the Hair.—The hair, as here explained, is understood to be composed of a root and a hollow

jointed stem, into which the coloring-matter arises. From the knowledge of the facts stated, we may arrive at the probable cause of grey hair and baldness. If, therefore, we ascertain the cause of grey hairs, it may rationally be supposed we can devise the proper means to prevent their increase.

Grey hairs are caused, doubtless, in the common course of nature, by the contraction of the skin which compresses the tube, and prevents the coloring-matter, which gives it health essential to its life, from rising.

The passions of grief and fear, together with ill-health, as fever, ague, &c., frequently cause premature grey hair. With regard to the power exercised by grief on the hair, numerous instances are related. The hair of Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI., is said to have undergone a change of color in a single night, when confined in the Temple during the bloody revolution in Paris. The hair of Mary, Queen of Scots, when she uncovered her head previous to her execution, was found to be nearly all white. Lord Byron alludes to the effect of grief on the hair, in the stanzas commencing his beautiful poem of the Prisoner of Chillon:

"My hair is grey—but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night,

As men's have grown from sudden fright."

Sir Walter Scott says:

"Deadly fear can time outgo,
And blanch at once the hair."

Grey hair is therefore usually a mark of shrinkage or contracted skin, whether it be the effect of external causes, such as cold, or internal causes, such as grief, fever, and head-ache, or too great devotion to business, whether it occurs in manhood or old age.

I am not aware that it has ever been attempted to cure or prevent grey hair by the same means which I have pointed out; but the principle on which I depend to perform a cure, by the use of this compound, is the restoration of the functions of the skin to youthful freshness and pliability; and from the knowledge I possess, I can assure those who will persevere in the use of it, that it is entirely within the limits of probability, if strict attention be paid to the directions given with each bottle of the composition.

Of Scurf or Dandruff.—A few words are only necessary on this subject. It is strongly recommended to keep the head clear of the scurf which is continually thrown off by the skin, even in the most healthy state, and which only shows that nature is performing its duty. To use any means which would be powerful enough to prevent its rising from the skin, would most assuredly prove injurious to the growth of the hair, and might be prejudicial to the general health. The only recommendation I can offer, is to give particular attention to my directions regarding

The Treatment of the Hair.—It may now be supposed that this short treatise has given the reader a general view of the structure and organization of both the skin and the hair; and I shall now proceed with an examination of those means that I consider most efficacious in preventing baldness or grey hair.

The first symptom of the hair's decay may be traced, if dark, to its turning a tint lighter than its usual color, assuming a dry, crisped appearance at the point, and falling off at the touch of the hand or brush. Recourse should be had to the proper treatment on the first appearance of these symp-

some, other wise, baldness or thinness of the hair will follow.

When the outer skin gives symptoms of sensibility and life—which may be known by its changing to a red color when anarily rubbed by the palm of the hand—the following treatment will be found most efficacious. The patient should have the bald places rubbed two or three times a week with the Tricopherous Medical Compound, and during the whole period of rubbing the head, the compound should be used as the directions with each bottle direct.

Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease, or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the greatest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a bare, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood. The Tricopherous Medicated Compound only can do so; and as its virtues become known, it will supersede the use of every other preparation.

The free use of the brush must be considered a powerful auxiliary in beautifying the hair, as it not only polishes but gives tendency to curl. Its application must be considered highly needful, while it is indispensable to its appearance. If this requires illustration, I have only to instance the well-groomed horse; what a polish and smoothness is given to his hair by the regular and free use of the rust and currycomb, and what life and vivacity is given to the skin by the same means when applied by an experienced hand. In choosing proper brushes, some judgment is requisite; two are quite necessary, both for ladies and gentlemen—a penetrating and a polishing brush; the one should be made of long elastic hairs, and of irregular lengths, the other, hairs all one length. Unfortunately, however, I find that brushes are often selected so harsh and strong, that they rather tend to fret and irritate the skin of the head, and to injure the root, than to gradually effect the object for which they are intended. To preserve that bright, glossy, and orderly appearance essential to the dress of female hair, I strongly recommend the use of such as I describe, for ten minutes together, both night and morning.

In conclusion, I have only to observe, that whether we view a fine head of hair as a necessary or ornamental appendage, no other attribute claims greater attention, from the influence it imparts to the whole contour of "the human face divine;" and while all are sensible of the charm it yields to both sexes, it is wonderful with what carelessness, if not indifference, its gradual loss is perceived without an effort to stay the ruthless hand of time, or the insidious fangs of disease.

Various and very erroneous opinions have been formed as to the causes which produce baldness. Many ascribe the thinning and falling off of the hair to some constitutional disease in the family, and instance their relations for generations back, as having lost their hair at an early period of life. Others lose their hair from the belief that no remedy will restore it; but in many cases the loss has been occasioned solely through neglect.

My own opinion, formed after a long and careful study, and strengthened by subsequent observations,

leads me to doubt, if not deny the doctrine of constitutional baldness. When nature bestowed on man "youth's bright locks, and beauty's downy crown,"

she never intended him to become bald, nor will he, if, on the first symptoms of premature decay, the necessary and proper remedies be applied. Where attention and cultivation are bestowed on the hair at an early period, and continued through after, and combing, brushing, and keeping it free from dirt and all impurities, using Tricopherous to promote the circulation, and give a healthy action to the skin, and such means persevered in, you will be repaid by the preservation of the hair in strength and beauty from youth to age, from the cradle to the lean and shivering pantaloon.

Hairs are small filaments issuing out of the pores of the skin of animals, and serving most of them as a tegument or covering in lieu of hair; the nakedness of some animals is covered with feathers, wool, scales, &c., &c.

It may be observed that the life and growth of hair is of a different kind from that of the rest of the body, and is not immediately derived therefrom, or reciprocated therewith; it is rather of the nature of vegetation; they grow as plants do out of the earth, or as some plants shoot from the parts of others, from which, though they draw their nourishment, yet each has, as it were, its several life and distinct economy. They derive their food from some juice in the body, but not from the nutritious juices; whence they may live though the body be starved. Wulfen, in his philosophical collections, gives an account of a woman buried at Nuremberg, whose grave being opened forty-three years after her death, there was hair found issuing forth plentifully through the clefts of the coffin, toasmuch that there was reason to imagine the coffin had sometimes been covered all over with hair. The cover being removed, the corpse appeared in its perfect shape, but from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, covered over with a thick-set hair, long and curled. The sexton going to handle the upper part of the head with his fingers, the whole structure fell at once, leaving nothing in his hand but a handful of hair; there was neither skull nor other bone left, yet the hair was sold and strong enough. Mr. Arnold, in the same relation, gives an account of a man hanged for theft, who in a little time, while he yet hung on the gallows, had his body strangely covered over with hair; some moderns deny the authenticity of these and other similar instances.

Hair as an Ornament, or an Ensign of Liquidity or Religion.—By the Jews, hair was worn naturally long, just as it grew, but the priests had theirs cut every fortnight, while they were in waiting at the temple; they made use of no razors, however, but scissors only. The Nazaries, while their vow continued, were forbidden to touch their heads with a razor.

The falling off of the hair, or a change in its color, was regarded amongst the Hebrews as a sign of the leprosy. Black hair was esteemed by them as the most beautiful. Absalom's hair was cut once a year, and it is said to have weighed two hundred shekels by the king's weight, which is about thirty-one ounces. The law of God hath left no particular ordinance with respect to the hair.

The hair of both Grecian and Jewish women, engaged a principal share of their attention, and the Roman ladies seem to have been no less curious with respect to theirs; they generally wore it long, and dressed in a variety of ways, ornamenting it with gold, silver, pearls, &c. On the contrary, the men

amongst the Greeks and Romans, and amongst the later Jews, wore their hair short, as may be collected from books, statues, models, &c., this formed a principal distinction in dress betwixt the two sexes. This observation illustrates a passage in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians—1 Cor. xi 14, 15. St. Paul forbids the Corinthian women, when praying by divine inspiration, to have their hair dishevelled, probably because this made them resemble the heathen priestesses, when actuated by the pretended influence of their god.

Amongst the Greeks, both sexes, a few days before marriage, cut off and consecrated their hair as an offering to their favorite deities. It was also customary among them to hang the hair of the dead on the door of their houses previous to interment. They likewise tore, cut off, and sometimes shaved their hair, when mourning for their deceased relations or friends, which they laid upon the corpse, or threw into the pile, to be consumed together with the body. The ancients imagined that no person could die till a lock of hair was cut off, and this act they supposed was performed by the invisible hand of death, or Iris, or some other messenger of the gods. The hair thus cut off, it was supposed, consecrated the person to the infernal deities, under whose jurisdiction the dead were supposed to be. It was a sort of first fruit, which sanctified the whole. See Virgil's *Æneid*.

Whatever was the fashion in respect to the hair in the Grecian states, the slaves were forbidden to imitate the freemen. The hair of the slaves was always cut in a particular manner, which they no longer retained after they procured their freedom.

It was esteemed a distinguished honor among the ancient Gauls to have long hair, and hence came the appellation, *Gallia Comata*, for this reason, Julius Cæsar, upon subduing the Gauls, made them cut off their hair, as a token of submission. It was with a view to this, that such as afterwards quitted the world to go and live in cloisters, preferred their hair to be shaven off, to show that they bade adieu to all earthly ornaments, and make a vow of perpetual subjection to their superiors.

Gregory, of Tours, assures us that in the royal family of France, it was a long time the peculiar mark and privilege of kings and princes of the blood to wear long hair, artfully dressed and curled; everybody else was obliged to be polled or cut round, in sign of inferiority and obedience. Some writers assure us, that there were different cuts for all the different qualities and conditions, from the prince who wore it at full length, to the slave or villain who was quite cropped. To cut off the hair of a son of France, under the first race of kings, was to declare him excluded from the right of succeeding to the crown, and reduced to the condition of a subject.

In the eighth century it was the custom of the people of quality to have their children's hair cut the first time by persons who had a particular honor and esteem for them; who, in virtue of this ceremony, were reputed a sort of spiritual parents or godfathers thereof. Though this practice appears to have been more ancient, inasmuch as we read that Constantine sent to the pope the hair of his son Heracitus, as a token that he desired him to be his adopted father.

The parade of long hair becomes still more and more obnoxious in the progress of Christianity, as something utterly inconsistent with the professions of persons who bore the cross. Hence numerous injunctions and canons to the contrary. Pope Anicetus is supposed to have been the first who forbade the clergy to wear long hair; but the prohibition is

of an older standing in the churches of the East; and the letter wherein the decree is written is of much later date than that pope. The clerical tonsure is related by Isidore in his *Balensis*, as of apostolical institution.

Long hair was anciently held so odious, that there is a canon still extant, of the year 1096, importing that such as wore long hair, should be excluded from coming into church while living, and not be prayed for when dead. We have a furious declamation of Luitfrid against the emperor Phocas for wearing long hair, after the manner of the other emperors of the East, all except Theophilus, who, being bald, enjoined all his subjects to shave their heads.

The French historians and antiquarians have been very exact in recording the head of hair of their several kings. Charlemagne wore it very short; his son shorter. Charles the Bald had none at all. Under Hugh Capet it began to appear again; this the ecclesiastics took in dudgeon, and excommunicated all who let their hair grow. Peter Lombard expostulated the matter so warmly with Charles the Young, that he cut off his hair and his successors'; and some generations wore it very short. A professor in Utrecht, in 1650, wrote expressly on the question whether it be lawful for men to wear long hair; and concluded for the negative. Another divine named Reeves, who had written for the affirmative replied to him.

The ancient Britons were extremely proud of the length and beauty of their hair, and were at much pains in dressing and adorning their heads; some of them carried their fondness for and admiration of it, to an extravagant length.

It is said to have been a last and most earnest request of a young warrior who was taken prisoner, and condemned to be beheaded, that no slave might be permitted to touch his hair, which was remarkably long and beautiful, and that it might not be stained with his blood. We hardly ever meet with a description of a more woman or beautiful man in the poems of Ossian, but that their hair is mentioned as one of their greatest beauties. Not content with the natural color of their hair, which was commonly fair or yellow, they made use of certain washes to make it still brighter. They made use of various arts, also, to make the hair of their beards grow thick and long, which last was not only esteemed a great beauty, but considered as a mark of dignity and noble birth. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, is described by Dion with very long hair, flowing over her shoulders, and reaching down below the middle of her back. The Britons shave all their beard, except the upper lip, the hair of which they, as well as the Gauls, allowed to grow to a very inconvenient length.

In after times, the Anglo-Saxons and Danes also considered fine hair as one of the greatest beauties and ornaments of their persons, and were at no little pains in dressing it to advantage. Young ladies, before marriage, wore their hair uncovered and untied, flowing in ringlets to their shoulders; but as soon as they were married they cut it shorter, tied it up, and put on a head dress of some kind or other, according to the prevailing fashion.

To have the hair entirely cut off was considered as great a disgrace, that it was one of the greatest punishments inflicted on those women who were guilty of adultery. The Danish soldiers who were quartered upon the English in the reigns of Edgar the Peaceable, and of Ethelred the Unready, were the beauty of those times, and were particularly attentive to the dressing of their hair, which they combed at least once a day, and thereby captivated the affections of

the English ladies. The clergy, both secular and regular, were obliged to shave the crowns of their heads, and keep their hair short, which distinguished them from the laity, and several canons were made against their concealing their tonsure, or allowing their hair to grow long. The shape of this clerical tonsure was the subject of long and violent debate between the English clergy, on the one hand, and those of the Scots and Picts on the other. That of the former being circular, and that of the latter only semi-circular. It appears clearly that long flowing hair was universally esteemed a great ornament, and the tonsure of the clergy was considered an act of mortification and self-denial to which many of them submitted with reluctance, and endeavored to conceal as much as possible; some of them, who affected the reputation of superior sanctity, inveighed, with great bitterness, against the long hair of the laity, and labored earnestly to persuade them to cut it short in imitation of the clergy.

Thus the famous St. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, is said to have declaimed against luxuries of all kinds, but chiefly against long hair as most criminal and most universal.

The English, (says William of Malmesbury, in his life of Wulstan,) were very vicious in their manners, and plunged in luxury through the long peace they had enjoyed in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The holy prelate Wulstan, reproved the wicked of all ranks with great boldness; but he rebuked those with the greatest severity who were proud of their long hair. When any of those vain people bowed their heads before him to receive his blessing, before he gave it, he cut a lock of their hair with a little sharp knife, which he carried about him for that purpose, and commanded them by way of penance for their sins, to cut all the rest of their hair in the same manner. If any of them refused to comply with this demand, he denounced the most dreadful judgment upon them, for their impiety, and foretold, that as they imitated women in the length of their hair, they would imitate them in their cowardice, when their country was invaded—which was accomplished by the landing of the Normans.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP—Loosening

The following Testimonials, selected from hundreds of similar import, will serve to show the value of the preparation, and the estimation in which it is held by those who have given it a trial.

City Hotel, Sept. 1848.
Mr. Barry—Sir: You have permission to use my name as having experienced the great utility of your Tricopherous for dressing the hair. I have always found oils and pomatus to occasion a hardness to my hair, and for three or four years it was fast falling off and much changed in color, but since using your Tricopherous I feel my head always comfortable, and my hair grows strong and thick to the amazement of my friends and acquaintances. I have invariably found it gives the most general satisfaction. Please send three bottles by bearer, who will pay you.
 CATHERINE NELSON.

New-York Hospital, April 2, 1858.
Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the value and efficacy of your Tricopherous; it is a great public accommodation, and you cannot but be considered as a public benefactor in having introduced an article so useful for health and ornament; as a chemist and medical man, and knowing the composition of your preparation, I would say that it can be used with perfect safety, and that its use must tend to cleanse, beautify, and strengthen the Hair and Skin.
 Yours truly,
 LAWRENCE EAIL.
 Prof. BARRY. Prof. of Chemistry.

New-York, Oct. 23d. 1856.
Dr. Alex. C. Barry—My dear Sir: About two years ago, my hair came out a great deal, and my head was much affected with dandruff. I was told by a friend to try your Tricopherous, and lo! and to my astonishment my hair was firmly

of the hair, which frequently occurs in young as well as middle aged and elderly persons, arises generally from a torpid condition of the scalp, and if neglected will inevitably terminate in partial or entire baldness. Ladies very generally imagine that when the fibres begin to fall out, the mischief cannot be arrested, and that their only refuge is the wig maker; but I undertake to say, that there never was, and never will be a case of the kind, which the stimulating and re-vitalizing influence of the Tricopherous is not capable of curing. Sometimes instead of a general fall of the hair, round white patches of the scalp become denuded, giving the idea, most unjustly, of some revolting disease. In cases of this kind, as well as where the entire scalp is laid bare, this restorative has been uniformly applied with success.

Ringworm is another fruitful cause of baldness. In some instances this disease literally *eats up* the roots of the hair, and, if not checked, will eventually destroy every fibre on the scalp, and give rise to deep seated disease, accompanied by enlargement of the glands of the neck, and other scrofulous symptoms. Here, again the invaluable counter-irritant properties of the Tricopherous come into play. A few applications relieve the itching and subdue the inflammation, and the continued use of the remedy restores to the scalp its purity and smoothness, and to the hair its luxuriance and beauty. As there is no disease of the skin of the head which does not, sooner or later, impair the beauty of the hair, the slightest symptom of inflammation of the scalp should be promptly attended to. I will add, as the result of my own observation during a series of years, that in no instance where the Tricopherous is regularly used, will any such inflammation ever make its appearance.

CHILDREN, as every parent knows, are peculiarly liable to exfoliations of the skin of the head and other affections of the scalp, some of which are very repulsive. As a preventative and remedy for these, I can conscientiously recommend the Tricopherous. It may be used without the slightest hesitation; for the head of the most delicate infant, and I have assurances and testimonials from hundreds of mothers who have used it, and still continue to use it in the nursery with the happiest results.

rooted, and all the dandruff disappeared, as the head now shows for itself. With respect I am your obedient servant,
 S. TREADWELL,
 682 Broadway.

Newark, Jan. 1846.
A. C. Barry—Sir: From some cause unknown, my hair commenced turning grey, and continued to do so till it was almost white all within the space of three years. I commenced using dyes and balsms; but with the former the remedy was only temporary, leaving the hair in a worse condition than when I commenced using it, and the latter produced no relief whatever, except to increase the dandruff in my head; and I finally yielded in despair of never seeing my hair its natural color, about eight months since I was induced to commence the use of your Tricopherous, and I continued its use for some time without any visible improvement. In fact, I thought it an injury to my hair, from the fact of its coming out in great quantities; but on a careful examination of my head, by a physician, he discovered a young crop of hair of the most beautiful description, making its way through the white hair, and advised me to renew the application of your remedy. I did as he suggested, and now a period of about eight months since I commenced its use, I have a most lustrous head of real black hair.
 MARY HAMPTON.
 No. 18 Broad st.

New-York, Sept. 22. 1850.
Prof. A. C. Barry—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with a cutaneous eruption of the scalp of a most aggravated char-

actor, for the last sixteen years, and during that period I have had the advice of some of the most eminent physicians, and have tried all the preparations for the hair and skin now known, without the least benefit. I was advised by a friend to try your Tricopherous. I did so, as a last resort, and, to my surprise and gratification, in a few days I myself cured in about two months. Such was the violence of the disorder, that at times I was partially blind.

Respectfully yours,

G. V. M. RAPELVE,
148 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, April 18, 1845.

Professor Alexander C. Barry—My dear sir: I should be deficient in gratitude to you, and in feeling for others who may be similarly afflicted, if I neglected to inform you that your Tricopherous has entirely removed from my face a painful and disgusting eruption, consisting of large red pimples, with which I have been tormented for many years. A regular application of the fluid, according to the directions, for a little better than three weeks, completely relieved me of the nuisance, and the skin of my face is now as free from disfigurement as in my boyhood.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM DAVIES.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1841.

Sir A. C. Barry: I have no hesitation in recommending an article which I can, of my own personal knowledge, endorse as good; and I therefore state with confidence, that your Tricopherous is just you claim it to be—an excellent article for cleansing, preserving, beautifying, and promoting the growth of the hair.

I find it to be the best remedy I have ever had in my practice for Scald Head, Ringworm, and diseases when the skin is subject to,

T. B. LEE, M. D.

To the public. We hereby certify, that we are acquainted with the Tricopherous prepared and sold by Professor Barry, having made use of it in our families. We believe that it will cure baldness, prevent grey hair, and eradicate scurf and dandruff. It is the cheapest and best article ever known to us for cleansing, nourishing, and beautifying the hair. L. S. Ryan, M. D., G. A. Cooper, M. D., E. B. Carpenter, M. D., T. B. Lee, M. D., J. Adams, M. D., B. Peck, M. D., W. Allen, M. D., J. B. Butler, M. D., G. West, M. D., G. W. Ford, M. D. Professor Barry has great pleasure in being able to state that a majority of the most distinguished physicians of New York recommend the Tricopherous in their practice, and from the above named gentlemen he has received the finest testimonials of approval and commendation.

New-York, April 18, 1849.

Professor Barry: Verily, my dear sir, your Tricopherous is the Admirable Ointment of its class. It not only relieves the head from scurf and dandruff, and imparts vigor and beauty to the hair, but it is as I can testify from personal experience, a most valuable application for cuts, abrasions, bruises, and those evil eruptions which are so annoying to children in the warm seasons. I have found nothing to equal it in cutaneous diseases, and if what I say is worth anything to you, publish it, and welcome.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
No. 49 Franklin st.

New-York, May 3, 1840.

To Mr. A. C. Barry—Sir: I have used your Tricopherous in the case of one of my children, afflicted with an encrusted eruption of the head, with the happiest effects. The application was continued, according to the directions, for five weeks, and at the end of that time I had the satisfaction of witnessing a perfect cure. New hair is already beginning to grow on the top of my child's head, and I shall be obliged if you will forward me a bottle more, as I wish to continue the use of the remedy.

MARGARET BASFORD,
No. 4 Trinity Place.

Cincinnati, April 21, 1841.

Dr. Barry—Sir: In my own case, and others within my knowledge, your preparation has proved highly serviceable as a cure for rheumatism, and I consider it right to notify you of the fact, which you may, if you choose, publish over my name. As regards myself, I have been enabled to cast away stick and crutch, by a vigorous and frequent application of your Tricopherous to the seat of the pain; but truth is truth, and you are welcome to my testimony, if it will be of any service to you.

EDWARD W. SHEPPARD.

New-York, June 9, 1840.

Mr. Barry—Dear Sir: I am happy to confirm what you told me about your Tricopherous as a cure for stings and bites. My children have suffered a good deal in that way this summer, but in every instance your preparation has cured the pain and inflammation, and for a cut finger or bruise it is equally efficacious.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS HEATH,
No. 97 Fifth st.

New-York, 1840.

Professor Barry—Dear Sir: I have suffered much in the last few years from nervous headache, accompanied by swelling of the temples, and about two months ago, by the advice of an aunt, commenced using your Tricopherous, since which time I have not been troubled with a headache, and am inclined to think that any person using it regularly will be exempt from that unpleasant complaint.

Yours,
G. D. CLARKE.

Newport, July 1, 1849.

To Prof Barry—Dear Sir: Some weeks ago I had the misfortune to sustain severe external injury by a fall. My right arm, side and hip were terribly bruised, and I suffered intense pain for awhile, but recollecting that I had some of your Tricopherous in the house, and that it was recommended for contusions and wounds, I had it rubbed briskly upon the bruised parts, and within ten minutes from the first application was entirely free from pain. By continuing it the swelling and discoloration soon disappeared.

Yours truly,
ALEXANDER CUMIN.

New-York, March 2, 1844.

This is to certify, that I have used A. C. Barry's Medicated Compound for the last two months. The hair of the sides and back of my head was fast falling off at the time I first applied it. It has been fully restored, being now healthy and vigorous. The top of my head has been bald for some years past, but since using the Tricopherous, the hair has commenced to grow, and I have full confidence of its final success. If there are any who still remain incredulous, you are at liberty to refer them to me, when they can have ocular demonstration.

W. BUTTON,
No. 7 Park Place.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1847.

Prof A. C. Barry—Dear Sir: I have worn a wig for years, owing to the loss of my hair from fever, and had made up my mind that I should be compelled to continue its use for the remainder of my life. A few months since, in looking over newspapers, I saw your advertisement, and although I had but little faith in the advertised results of the day, and had moreover used an article of the same name as yours, made by some other person, without any good effect, I determined to give your Tricopherous a trial, not caring to condemn it without a hearing. I procured one bottle, and applied it according to directions, then waited a few days to see what would be the effect. I soon discovered strong indication of a new growth of the hair, when I immediately renewed the application, and continued its use until four bottles had been consumed. And now I have as handsome a head of hair as you would wish to see. I need hardly say that I take every proper occasion to recommend your Tricopherous to my friends.

MRS. ANDREWS,
No. 35 Fulton st.

Harrisburg, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prof Barry—Sir: Your advertisement gave me some hopes that I might have my hair again restored to its natural healthy vigor; many other articles having been tried, and the advice of skillful men obtained and strictly followed. I have used five bottles of the Tricopherous, faithfully and regularly as directed by you, and I find a good crop of hair where it was thin. Mr. Barry will be hailed for ages to come as chief among the benefactors of his species.

I remain yours,
DELLIA C. STEWART.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1848.

Mr. Barry: From my own observation, I can say that your Tricopherous will effectually eradicate Scurf and Dandruff, and prevent the hair from falling off, at the same time adding lustre to it, and flexibility to the fibrous mass. It is also the most valuable compound that can be used for Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Piles, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Tetters, Internal Pains, Bruises, Headache, &c.

F. B. CARPENTER, M. D.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1848.

Mr. Barry: Having been for the last six years afflicted with a diseased scalp, resembling Ringworm or Scald Head, I have used a bottle of your Tricopherous, and am truly happy to say that it has completely cured my head. You have full permission to publish this case, that the public may benefit by your article.

Yours respectfully,
T. CROWELL.

New-York, May 15, 1849.

Prof Barry—Sir: What you promised me the Tricopherous would do, it has done. My hair is now entirely free from scurf and dandruff. It has stopped coming out, and thickens perceptibly, besides having become softer and quite glossy. I have also tried the preparation upon the pimples on my face, and rubbed it upon my chapped hands, with excellent effect. My face is quite clear of eruption now. You

requested me to state what the article had done for me, and I do so with pleasure.

J. D. BILHART,
No. 111 Grand St.

Abington, May 17, 1849.

Dr. Barry—Sir: I have experienced great relief by using your Tricopherous for a bad sprain of the left ankle. My wife had some of the ointment (which she used for her hair,) at the time when the sprain began to pain me. Three applications reduced the swelling, and removed the pain, and in a few days I was able to put my weight on the injured ankle. Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES DALEY.

New York, March 6, 1849.

Professor Barry—Sir: In using a few bottles of your Tricopherous, about ten days since, I have the honor to have a permanent cure of the itching of my face. Mrs. C., after an acknowledgment of her face being itching and suddenly falling off, was induced, through the information of her sister, to buy your Tricopherous, which she represented as a most useful and pleasant article for lessening the pain. After the use of a bottle, her hair recovered its former strength and its persiance. I have then recommended it to my friends, and always find its reception, such as to prove it is an article of genuine merit. Please to send two bottles, and oblige.

Yours,

THOMAS CAMERON,
No 443 Bowery

New York, Nov. 15, 1845.

Prof. Barry—Sir: I beg to return you my acknowledgments for the great benefits I have received from the use of your Tricopherous. Having lost my hair during my service in Mexico, on my return to New York I tried several articles to recover it, but without effect. I was induced, through the advice of Dr. Anderson, to make a trial of your Tricopherous which I thought conveyed a comfortable pleasantness to the head that I had not before experienced, though I did not

immediately perceive the hair to grow. But I used one to have two more bottles, and before I had finished the third bottle I had my hair perfectly restored. I have continued to use it since, and I have now a head of hair as I had in my youth. This letter you are at liberty to use as you please.

I remain, yours, &c.
SAMUEL H. HARRIS,
No. 10 Crosby St.

New York, Nov. 12, 1845.

To Prof. Barry—Sir: Have the pleasure to inform you, that, so far as the Tricopherous is concerned, the cure of my skin is complete. I experienced some itching and burning, but after using your oil of hair, the itching ceased, and the burning was removed. I am now as well as I can be, and I am very much obliged to you for the cure. I have now a head of hair as I had in my youth. This letter you are at liberty to use as you please.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL H. HARRIS.

New York, Nov. 12, 1845.

Prof. A. C. Barry—Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you, that, so far as the Tricopherous is concerned, the cure of my skin is complete. I experienced some itching and burning, but after using your oil of hair, the itching ceased, and the burning was removed. I am now as well as I can be, and I am very much obliged to you for the cure. I have now a head of hair as I had in my youth. This letter you are at liberty to use as you please.

Yours, &c.,
WM. PRESTON.

London, May 12, 1842.

Mr. Barry—Dear Sir: During the last winter, I lost my hair, and I was very much distressed. I used and prescribed your Tricopherous, and have given away four out of the six bottles I bought of you in May. In every case it proved a permanent remedy, removing the itching of the skin immediately. Send me four more bottles. Enclosed is the amount.

Yours, &c.,
WM. PRESTON.

CAUTION.

THAT these words are on the bottle: BARRY'S TRICOPEROUS FOR THE HAIR, NEW YORK: and that a similar treatise with this is wrapped up with each bottle. Any without such marks, are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

To the Public—Whether afflicted with BALDNESS, GREY HAIR, SCURF or DANDRUFF, I must again CAUTION all against the use of every article of an oily, greasy, or fatty nature, as nothing can be more injurious to either one or the other; and there are at present a variety of nostrums composed of such substances, all pretending to benefit the hair. The public will therefore observe that the original and genuine Tricopherous may be had at all the respectable perfumers and druggists throughout the United States.

I am the more particular in impressing this upon public attention, because the unexampled success of this celebrated compound, wherever it has been introduced, has excited the cupidity of numerous ignorant and unprincipled empirics, who have here, and elsewhere, imposed on the public various preparations in imitation of mine; but from their corrosive character, entirely destroyed the hair of such ladies and gentlemen as were unfortunate enough to use them. An individual in Philadelphia has for sometime been selling one of these base imitations. It certainly appears under a different name, but the language of my treatise, the advertisement of my wrappers, and the very directions on each bottle for using are the same. The article is labelled and put up as if made in London, and he, apparently, the appointed agent. He is enabled to do this with the greater facility, from having at one time been my agent, from which circumstance he can carry on the deception with fewer chances of detection. But the public will put a just estimate on such conduct, more particularly when informed that the article in question is made by himself, and that there is no such firm in London as the one under whose fictitious name the

article is sold. It will require all vigilance to guard against such impositions.

That ignorance of the causes which injuriously affect the hair may be no apology of its neglect, Professor Barry offers his advice for all diseases of the skin as connected with the growth of the hair, for which purpose he will devote every morning all twelve o'clock, when he may be consulted at his establishment, by those ladies and gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of his experience.

Those who wish to become Wholesale or Retail agents, will apply to the proprietor personally or by letter, at the Principal Office, 156 Fulton St., New York.

Warranted to keep in any climate, being free from all animal grease.

To ladies it is invaluable, being a sure restorative of the hair that has fallen off from the seams or divisions occasioned by being overstrained or too tightly tied, at the same time it answers all the purposes of a wash and an oil for while it cleanses the hair, it adds all the soft, glossy, and silky character to the curls, without that greasy appearance, which looks so ill where oil or pomatum has been used.

Ladies recovering from childhood, fever or any other sickness that may have caused general debility, by which the skin (being under the influence of the whole system) becomes relaxed and loose, will, by the use of the Tricopherous, have the skin restored to its natural healthy tone and firmness, and the hair preserved from falling off.

To persons of both sexes residing in warm climates, this compound will be preferable as a specific in retaining to the skin a healthy action, and neutralizing any of the evil effects which continued or frequent perspiration must cause to the hair.

To children or the younger infant, it may be used with every freedom, for however thin and weakly the hair may apparently be, the use of this

compound will create that action in the bulb or root
as will lay the foundation of, and produce a luxuri-

ant head of hair, and attention to the treatment
afterwards will secure it through life.

A WORD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The *Genuine Tricopherous*, prepared by Professor Barry, is rapidly superseding every other article in the market as a preventive of baldness and grey hair, a cure for scurf and dandruff, a restorer of the hair, and a means of rendering it healthy, soft, and glossy. The best proof of the excellence of this compound, is its large and rapidly increasing sales, both in New-York and in the cities and towns where the proprietor has established agents. There is in fact a demand for the article in all parts of the Union, and Country Merchants and Druggists will find it to their advantage to give the proprietor a call, when he will be able to give them incontestible

evidence of the popularity of his compound. That popularity is not ephemeral, like that of the thousand and one balms, essences, &c., which rise and sink every year. The *Tricopherous* will, unquestionably, cure all diseases of the hair, and every bottle used will surely lead to the sale of ten.

TAKE NOTICE.—The *Genuine Tricopherous* is sold in Large Bottles,

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

BY PROFESSOR BARRY, NEW-YORK. The caution is necessary, as there is an inferior article in the market which is vended at the *modest price of FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.*

If any doubt exists as to the virtue of Barry's *Tricopherous*, we refer them to the following Ladies and Gentlemen, in town and country, who have the article for sale:—

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bayard, Clark & Co., 165 and 273 Broadway, and 10 Astor House
Chas. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, corner of John-street
John Millhae, 183 Broadway
Rice & Smith, 727
Thomas T. Green, 399
C. Adamson, 699
Messrs. Hill & Colby, 522 Broadway
W. Ward, Close & Co., 83 Maiden Lane
Job Chandler & Foster, 81
C. L. Norton, 139
J. & J. F. Tripp, 90
McKesson & Robbins, 127
Leeds & Hazard, 121
Joseph E. Tripp, 123
Hawland, Barriol & Risley, 80
Thomas & Fowler, 72
A. W. Gadsden, 42
Haskell, Marwick & Buh, 10 Gold-street
Wm. H. Curry & Co., 245 Pearl-street
Ingersoll & Bros., 280
Osgood & Jennings, 188
Haydock, Clay & Evans, 218
F. Senieffolin, Haines & Co., 107 Water-street
Edgar & McCorkel, 145 Water-street
Fenton, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-street
Wheeler & Hart, 112 Cherry-street
Thomas & Maxwell, 58 William-street
Schuelelin, Bros. & Co., 104 & 106 John-street
Crocker & Stow, 55 John-street
G. A. Fehnestock, Hull & Co., 51 Cliff-street
Leahens, Morgan & Butler, 46 Cliff-st.
Perkins & Thurman, 56 Cedar-street
Bridgman & Day, 54
Gibbs & Rowwell, 105
W. Watson & Co., 71 Fulton-street
G. B. & D. Sands, 100
Isaac Minor & Co., 214
Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtland-street
F. B. Burger, 58
J. Van Buren, 221 Washington-st.
E. 308 274
J. V. A. Decker & Co., 81 Barclay-st.
Cannaback & Van Dusen, 198 Green-Arch-street
E. R. Kucken & Co., 220 Greenwich-st.
E. V. Bush, 376
Eust & Gale, 186
North, Sherman & Co., 36 Chambers-st.
Foster and Darling, 62 Vesey street
Oakes & Chassey, 27 Bay-street
Wm. J. Child, & Bowery
A. E. Saxton, 85 Division-street
John Norton, 119 Canal-street
Mrs. Earle, 40 4th Avenue
J. E. Dodd, 105
Madame Jones, 112 Brecker-street
Wm. M. Gies, 189 6th Avenue
E. Sterenson, 62
Chas. B. Cox, 10 8th Avenue
F. C. Wells & Co., 237 5th Avenue
P. A. Phillips, corner of 15th street & 5th Avenue

H. W. Smith, M.D., 264 10th Avenue
Brighan & Miller, 17 & 100 Avenue D
John Jones, 732 Houston-street
S. Freedman, 289 Grand-street
J. West, 266
E. Lyon, 472
Wm. H. Limes, Cor. Spring & Hudson-streets.

LONG-ISLAND.

T. W. Wood, 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn
Wm. Bailly, —
Mrs. Hayes, —
A. Brown, Atlantic-street,
Mr. Caring, —
Mrs. Richardson, 154 Court-st.
J. L. Watson, 95 Myrtle Avenue,
Wm. White, cor. South 2d and 5th-sts. Williamsburgh
Clement & Bloodgood, Flushing
Thomas Rusmore
S. G. Poole, Lakeville
Dr. E. Miles, Sag Harbor.

NEW-YORK STATE.

C. Fotheringham, Albany
W. J. Humphreys, "
Dexter & Nollgar, "
James L. Mitchell, "
Becker & Hasford, Troy
John L. Thompson, "
Chris Wilbur, "
Isaac Post, Rochester
John W. Williams & Co., Buffalo
A. J. Mathers, "
A. Reynolds, "
Livingston & Mitchell, Syracuse
Warner & Ray, Utica
T. K. Butler & Co., "
F. H. Hall, Saratoga Springs
G. H. Fisk, "
E. Ginton, White Plains
W. Raymond, Peekskill
John & Hermann, Newburgh
H. O. Heusius, "
E. Bryant, Poughkeepsie
F. Becker, "
A. F. Smith, Cananoharie
M. Stone, Granville
J. A. Hartbrook, Keeseville
H. Wallace, Goshen
G. P. Reeves, "
Slaw & Hasford, Middletown
Deage, Winick & Co., Oneville
John Barnes, Jr., Waverly
Triven, Ithaca
J. & G. B. Wheeler, Deposit
W. H. Bennett, Port Jervis
J. Conklin, "
W. Van, Rondout
Tuttle & Fay, Auburn
A. D. Platt, Geneva
E. Kingsland, "
J. D. Spring, Brockport
L. E. Barnes, Hartford
A. E. Brown & Co., Cleveland
Warner & Smith, Waterville
Wm. Ogden, Elmira

Thos. Perry, Elmira
R. H. Dodge & Bro., Green
M. Freeman, Salem
S. A. Merriam, Adams
Chas. W. Phillips, Wurtsboro
J. B. Colwell & Co., Oswego
G. W. Fay & Co., "
Upham & Lawyer, Watertown
Chas. S. Willard, Catskill
J. H. Van Gortland, "
Henry J. Barringer, Hudson
Silas W. Toby, "
G. N. Van Dusen, Rondout
J. C. Sweet, Kinderhook
Wm. A. Comstock, Cooperstown
John Fairchild, Cazenovia
John D. Byrne, Lewiston
Moore & Stoddard, Plattsburgh
Philip C. Schuyler, Ithaca
Wm. H. Sisson, Lyons.

NEW-JERSEY.

H. Van Buskirk, Newark
Wm. F. Mercer, "
Jas. A. Sherman, Trenton
T. Hewlings, "
H. B. Chumars, "
John Rickey, "
Burke Bros., Princeton
Jacob Mapel, "
Webster & Marsh, Plainfield
M. F. Cushing, "
M. C. Holmes, South-Trenton
Stiger & Little, Morristown
J. E. Runyan, "
Wm. E. Morford, Newton
Wm. McMurray, "
Edward C. Moore, "
J. Dunham, New-Brunswick
D. C. English, "
A. Ruckless, Red Bank
Brant & Webster, Belleville
Jas. M. Cumberley, Light's Town.

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia
T. W. Dyott & Sons, "
A. Bazin, "
George R. Smith & Co., "
Jules Hanel & Co., "
Bernard Adams & Co., "
John G. Baker & Co., "
Wm. E. Zieher, "
Cornelius Moore, "
E. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh
Fahnestock & Co., "
Mrs. S. H. Ackerman, Easton
Peter Poirer, "
J. H. Burton, Erie
Wm. G. Baker, Lancaster
E. W. Conklin, Danversville
John C. West, Hollidaysburgh
Wm. Nesbit, "
O. M. Keed, Washington
J. C. Arnold, Angellton
T. Mansford, Phillipsville
T. Worman, Reigelsville
J. Wallace, Milford

MARYLAND.

Wm. H. Brown & Bro., Baltimore
 Poppeln & Thomson, "
 Ober & Co., "
 Gilpen & Bailey, "
 Canby & Hatch, "
 Smith & Atkinson, "
 McPherson & Marshall, "
 M. Scott, "
 Mercer & Manahan, "
 Dawson & Bro., Easton.

OHIO.

Solon Palmer, Cincinnati
 Henry David, "
 B. H. Meakings, "
 Wm. M. Kohl & Co., "
 John D. Park, "
 J. M. Brown, "
 O. E. Huntington, Cleveland
 Williams, Babcock & Hurd, "
 Gaylord & Co., "
 F. E. Churchill, "
 E. W. Palmer, "
 James Legg, Columbus
 R. P. Little, "
 Denig & Harry, "
 Bebee & Elkins, Akron
 J. Mount, Dayton
 B. Moody & Bro., Painesville
 A. O. Ross, Zanesville
 W. A. Graham, Zanesville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A. Lammond, Washington
 Chas. Stott & Co., "
 M. H. Stevens, "
 James L. Gibbs, "
 B. Parker, "

VIRGINIA.

Adie & Gray, Richmond
 Purcell, Ladd & Co., "
 J. H. Patterson, Wheeling
 L. M. Smith & Co., Charlestown
 Garlick & Gwatimay, Portsmouth
 John H. Seay, Lynchburgh
 James Gray, Fredericksburgh
 G. A. Baker, Lexington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville
 David Parks, Charlotte
 A. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh
 J. B. Keith, Plymouth
 S. S. Hathaway, Greenville
 W. Johnson & Co., Clinton

SOUTH CAROLINA.

F. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston
 John C. Simons, "
 Haviland, Harrol & Co., "
 A. C. Cleveland, "
 Boatwright & Barkaloo, Columbia
 John L. Young, Unionville
 G. L. Penn, Edgefield C. H.
 J. W. Taylor, Anderson C. H.

GEORGIA.

A. A. Solomons, Savannah
 Hendrickson & Moore, "
 Jaa H. & M. Shehan, "
 Sneed & Chapman, Oglethorpe
 Philip T. Fears, "
 Barrett & Carter, Augusta
 Hill & Smith, Athens
 W. G. Robinson, Milledgeville
 John Treanor, "
 E. L. Strohecker & Co., Macon
 C. Day, "
 Payne & Nisbet, "
 H. C. Seymour & Co., Madison
 J. B. Hall, Newman
 R. Carter, Columbus
 Henry J. Osborn, Sparta.

FLORIDA.

S. Bryan, Tallahassee
 P. Laprade, Apalachicola
 Packer & Clark, Key West.

MICHIGAN.

J. Owen & Co., Detroit
 A. Conze, "
 G. H. Allison, Pontiac
 A. D. Forrest, Ann Arbor
 H. G. Bliss, Jackson.

INDIANA.

L. Blair, Michigan City.

ILLINOIS.

J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago
 F. A. Scammon, "
 J. O. Martin, Galena
 W. W. Goodwin, "
 James Knapp, Sparta.

WISCONSIN.

A. F. Clark, Milwaukee
 Stinger, Racine
 B. C. Adams & Son, Beloit
 George D. Heag, Kenosha.
 H. B. Chapman, "

MISSOURI.

H. Blaskiev, St. Louis
 Leonard Mathews, "
 H. Clamorgan & Co., "
 E. Stansbury, "
 George M. Wyeth, "
 Barnard, Adams & Co., "

KENTUCKY.

J. H. Colston & Co., Louisville
 J. B. Wilder & Co., "
 Raymond & Patten, "
 Jas. L. Ellingwood & Co., Shelbyville
 George A. Baker, Lexington
 D. A. Webster, Frankfort.

TENNESSEE.

A. Morrison & Co., Nashville
 B. R. Strong, Knoxville
 Booth & Guthrie, Memphis
 George N. Ross, Athens.

ALABAMA.

E. L. Watkins, Mobile
 Roberts, Lacoste & Co., Mobile
 Isaac Bryan, "
 George Coster & Co., "
 Dortch, Jones & Co., Camden
 D. & M. Robertson, Demopolis
 H. H. Jennings, Montgomery
 M. C. W. Uklason & Bro., Lafayette
 J. P. Manlove, Greensborough.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. H. McGraw, Natchez
 W. H. Fox, "
 O. O. Woodman & Co., Vicksburg
 Hardaway & White, "
 Davis & Anderson, "
 Wright & Whaley, "
 D. C. Lyles, Raymond.
 E. A. Talbot, Holly Springs.

LOUISIANA.

J. Wright & Co., New Orleans
 G. N. Morrison, "
 Sickles & Co., "
 H. Kennedy, "
 Jarvis & Woodman, "
 Mitchell & Clarke, "
 E. D. Beach, "
 Thos. K. Finlay, "
 Joel B. Harper, Bayou Sara
 Thompson & Lee, Opelousas.

CONNECTICUT.

Lee, Butler & Co., Hartford
 Henry A. Goodwin, "
 Talcott & Fuller, "
 McNary & Buck, "
 L. Waterman, New Haven

C. B. Whittlesey, New-Haven
 Thompson & Booth, Bridgeport
 Eldrich Jones, West Meriden
 Smith & Haven, New London
 H. Benedict, Danbury
 E. Newberry, Brooklyn
 Joseph Smith, Deep River
 J. Wilcox, Meriden
 G. M. Hanford, New Canaan
 Finch & Kellogg, West Cornwall
 C. Dyer, Middletown
 Lee & Osgood, Norwich
 F. A. Palmer, Stonington
 Geo. W. Pitkin, Manchester.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. Balch & Son, Providence
 H. H. Burrington, "
 Burrington & Hutchings, "
 L. D. Anthony & Co., "
 E. S. Taylor, Newport
 Noyes S. Palmer, Westerly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wm. Brown, Boston
 Brewster, Stevens & Cushing, Boston
 Weeks & Potter, "
 Burr & Perry, "
 O. T. Buckley, Pittsfield
 Allen & Bro., "
 C. S. Benjamin & Co., "
 Elsie Jenks, South Adams
 Wm. F. Brayton, North Adams
 Burlingame & Ray, "
 Timothy Jones, Otis
 Moses Hale, Newburyport
 Pomeroy & Bigelow, Orange
 Daniel Thornton, New Bedford
 Bliss & Haven, Springfield
 Chas. H. Rogers, Cheltenham
 Wilson & Edwards, Northampton
 E. C. & H. S. Blood, Ware
 Wadsworth & Allen, Barre
 N. F. Smith, Williamstown
 Wm. Hooker, Jr., Westfield
 Sibley & Scott, Worcester.

VERMONT.

A. C. Spear, Burlington
 Scarlett & Lyon, "
 J. M. Noyes, "
 Oscar Harlan, West Randolph.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

F. E. Shaw, Bath
 Finch & Goodall, Bath
 Joseph Willard, Keene
 J. B. Palmer, Concord.

MAINE.

John Jackson, Calais
 Henry T. Cummings, Portland.

CANADA.

Simpson & Dunsbaugh, Toronto
 Lyman & Bros., "
 Wm. Bailly, "
 Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal
 G. G. Ardouine, Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Henry A. Taylor, Halifax
 Morton & Co., "
 Thos. Durney, "

NEWFOUNDLAND.

James J. Graham, St. John's.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Burgoyne & Co.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Wm. E. Watson, Charlottetown.

HONDURAS.

O. Hempstead, Bellisle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For thickening and preserving the hair, and preventing or removing scurf, dandruff, &c., apply the Tricopherous by laying it on with a small piece of sponge. Gentle friction with the hand should be used to promote the absorption of the fluid into the pores of the scalp, and the hair should be brushed until a pleasant and healthful glow is created. This process should be repeated twice a day, either in the morning or evening, as may be most convenient. When the hair has become thin, or dry and harsh from sickness or other causes, this simple operation will shortly remedy the evil. Where baldness has already taken place, rub the Tricopherous briskly into the bald places, and also around the roots of the remaining hairs, and if the roots are not entirely extinct, the hair will revive and grow again, and Nature, with the assistance of Art and Labor, will restore the hair, and add a lustre and beauty to its appearance. This must be continued daily for some time, for where the hair is once lost, the process of reproduction is necessarily slow. It may, however, be regained, and there are well attested cases in which it has been restored after having been lost for many years. Keep this fact in view, and persevere. The object is surely of sufficient importance to justify the expenditure of time and trouble requisite to attain it. The degree of friction used with the hand or penetrating hair-brush, must be regulated according to the tenderness of the skin of the head. The scalp of an adult will of course bear more vigorous treatment than that of the child. In applying the fluid, be careful to rub it well into the seams of the hair.

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, rheumatism, cuts, burns, stings, bruises, &c., moisten the part affected thoroughly with the compound, rubbing it gently in for five or six minutes, and keep the surface moist with the fluid while the rubbing is continued. The extent of the friction, and the frequency of the application, must, of course, be modified by the nature of the disease or injury. The object is to remove the pain and subdue the inflammation, and when this is accomplished, the necessity for further application ceases. In cutaneous eruptions, or rheumatism, one or two applications a day will be sufficient, while a single application will frequently cure a cut, a burn, a bruise, or the bite or sting of an insect, &c.

Keep the bottle carefully corked.

GERMANISCHES ANWEISUNG

Für Stärkung und Erhaltung des Haares und zur Verhütung so wie Vertilgung des Ausschlags, Schenks u. s. w. benutze die Tricopherous, durch Auftragen derselben mittelst eines Stückchen Schwammes. Leichte Reibung mit der Hand ist zu empfehlen, um das Einziehen der Flüssigkeit in die Haut zu begünstigen; auch ist das Haar so lange zu büsten, bis sich eine heilsame und angenehme Wärme fühlbar macht. Dieser Process möge einmal des Tages wiederholt werden, des Morgens oder Abends, je nach der Bequemlichkeit. Wenn das Haar durch Krankheit oder sonstige Fälle dünn und spröde geworden ist, diese einfache Operation will in kurzer Zeit das Uebel heilen. Wo schon Kahlköpfigkeit eingetreten ist reibe die Tricopherous lebhaft auf die kahlen Stellen, sowie rund um die Wurzeln des übriggebliebenen Haares. Wenn die Haare nicht ganzlich ausgefallen sind, so werden dieselben auf's neue wachsen und Natur mit Hilfe der Kunst und Arbeit wird das Haar wiederherstellen und einen ausgezeichneten Glanz und Schönheit erzeugen. Dies muss für einige Zeit täglich fortgesetzt werden, denn wo das Haar einmal ausgefallen, ist der Process der Wiedererzeugung natürlich langsamer. Es sind jedoch bezeugte Atteste vorhanden, dass es selbst nach ganzlichem Ausfallen wieder auf's neue wuchs! Ziehe diese Thatsache wohl in Erwägung! Der Gegenstand ist gewisslich von wichtiges Bedeutung, um den Aufwand von Mühe und Zeit aufzuwiegen der erforderlich ist, ein gutes Resultat zu erzielen. Die Reibung mit der Hand oder Haarbürste muss der Zartheit der Haut angemessen sein. Die Kopfhaut eines Erwachsenen wird, wie sich dies von selbst versteht eine kräftigere Behandlung beanspruchen, als die eines Kindes. Die Flüssigkeit muss jederzeit auch sorgfältig in die Enden der Haare eingetrieben werden.

Bei Krankheiten der Haut, Rheumatismus, Verletzungen, Brandwunden, Insectenstiche, Blasen u. s. w., ist der betreffende Theil mit der Mischung gehörig anzufeuchten, und fünf oder sechs Minuten sorgfältig einzureiben, auch ist die Oberfläche feucht zu erhalten und das Reiben fortzusetzen. Die Ausdehnung der Reibung und die Quantität der anzuwendenden Flüssigkeit, hängt allerdings von der Natur der Krankheit oder dem Schaden ab. Hat das Mittel seine Aufgabe, den Schmerz zu benehmen und die Entzündung zu vertreiben, gelöst, so hört die Nothwendigkeit der Benützung auf. Bei Hautausschlägen oder Rheumatismus ist ein- oder zweimaliger täglicher Gebrauch genugend, da schon ein einmaliger Gebrauch meistens eine Verletzung, Verbrennung, sowie Blasen und den Biss oder Stich eines Insectes heilen wird.

Halte die Flasche sorgfältig zugestopft.

INSTRUCTION POUR L'APPLICATION.

Pour fortifier et préserver les cheveux, empêcher, ou éloigner la teigne, la graise, &c., servez-vous du Tricophorus en l'appliquant avec une petite éponge. Il est bien de faire le frottement doucement avec la main, afin que le fluide pénétre complètement dans les pores du crâne, et de brosser les cheveux jusqu'à ce qu'ils présentent une couleur vive et saine. Ce procédé doit être répété une fois chaque jour, à main ou le soir, suivant qu'il vous conviendra le mieux. Quand les cheveux seront devenus maigres ou secs et durs par l'effet d'une maladie ou d'une autre cause, cette simple opération y remédiera en peu de temps; sur les endroits chauves frottement du Tricophorus doit être fait vivement comme aussi autour les racines des cheveux qui ont restés. Et pourvu que les racines ne soient pas éteintes tout-à-fait les cheveux renaîtront et croîtront de nouveau, et ainsi sous l'assistance de l'art et du travail, la nature opérera une restauration complète et donnera aux cheveux une apparence éclatante de beauté. On doit continuer de cette manière pendant un certain temps, et tous les jours, puisque après la perte des cheveux leur reproduction se fera nécessairement avec lenteur. Le fait de leur reproduction pourra, du reste, être constaté par des cas nombreux, où les cheveux sont revenus après qu'ils avaient été pendant des années entières. Veuillez donc vous souvenir de ce fait et persévérer. Le résultat sera bien certainement assez important pour vous, pour justifier de la peine et de la perte du temps qui seront nécessaires pour l'obtenir. Comment le frottement doit se faire avec la main ou avec une brosse dure, cela dépendra de la plus ou moins grande délicatesse de la peau de la tête. Or, le crâne d'une adulte permettra un traitement plus vigoureux que celui d'un enfant. Il faut surtout avoir bien soin de frotter le fluide dans les coutures des cheveux.

POUR SOULAGER LES MALADIES DE LA PEAU, guérir les rhumatismes, les coupures, les brûlures, les siguillons, les contusions, humectez la partie affectée bien avec le composé, frottez la doucement pendant cinq ou six minutes, en ayant toujours soin de garder sa surface humide du fluide, et continuer le frottement. La répétition de l'application du fluide se doivent naturellement régler suivant la nature de la maladie ou de la blessure. Le but de l'opération étant d'éloigner la douleur et d'apaiser l'inflammation, on pourra discontinuer avec elle quand un tel état se présentera. Dans les éruptions de la peau, ou dans les rhumatismes, une ou deux applications par jour suffiront, comme souvent déjà la première application guérira une coupure, une brûlure, une contusion, la morsure ou l'aiguillon d'un insecte.

La bouteille doit être tenue fermée avec soin.

DIRECCIONES PARA USARIO.

Para aumentar y preservar el cabello, é impedir ó remover la caspa y la tiña, &c., aplíquese el Tricófero usando lo con una esponjita. Deberá frotarse suavemente con la mano, para promover la absorcion del fluido en los poros del cráneo, y el cabello deberá acepillarse hasta crear un calor vivo, grato y saludable á la vez. Esta operacion deberá repetirse una vez al dia, bien sea por la mañana, ó por la noche, segun fuera mas conveniente. Quando el cabello se ha caido, y ya sea por enfermedad ú otras causas se debelita y pierde su fuerza, esta simple operacion remediará el mal prontamente. Quando ha llegado á un estado de calvicie, frótese bien el Tricófero en el lugar de la calva, y tambien al rededor de la raiz del cabello que ha quedado; y si las raizes no estan enteramente arruinadas, el cabello revivirá y crecerá otra vez, y la naturaleza, con la ayuda del arte y del trabajo, lo restablecerá y añadirá lustre y hermosura al cabello. Esto deberá continuarse diariamente por algun tiempo, pues una vez perdido el cabello su reproduccion es necesariamente dilatada. Puede, sin embargo, recobrase, pues se han dado muchos casos en que se ha restablecido despues de haberse perdido por muchos años. Téngase presente este hecho, y perseverese. El objeto es sin duda de suficiente importancia para justificar la inversion del tiempo y las molestias que se requieran para obtenerlo. El grado de friccion usado con la mano ó con un cepillo duro y penetrante, deberá regularse segun el estado débil del cutis de la cabeza. El cráneo de un adulto soporta, naturalmente, mas vigoroso tratamiento que el de un niño. Al aplicar el fluide téngase cuidado de frotarlo bien en la raiz del cabello.

Para las enfermedades del cutis, reumatismo, cortaduras, quemaduras, picaduras, contusiones, &c., mójese la parte afectada en toda su estension, frotandose suavemente por cinco ó seis minutos, y consérvese humeda con el fluide la superficie, mientras se continua la friccion. La esteasion de la friccion y la frecuencia de la aplicacion, deberá, naturalmente, modificarse segun la naturaleza de la enfermedad ó mal. El objeto es remover la pena y calmar la inflamacion, y cuando esto se ha conseguido, no hay necesidad de ultteriores aplicaciones. En las erupciones cutáneas ó reumatismo bastará una ó dos aplicaciones al dia, mientras que una sola aplicacion curará frecuentemente una cortadura, quemadura, ó la mordida ó picadura de un insecto, &c.

Conservase bien tapada la botella.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—We are not aware that three distinct properties, capable of infallibly curing three classes of diseases, had ever been combined in one preparation previously to the introduction of Barry's Tricopherous. In the first place *we know* that it beautifies, that it thickens, softens and glosses the Hair. Every lady will bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Then, it immediately relieves itching and inflammation in eruptive diseases—removes the smarting of cuts, burns, scalds &c.; and at once cures them—and is in fact the very best article for preserving and improving the Hair, relieving inflammation of the surface, nervous affections, &c., and curing rheumatism, that has ever been manufactured or sold in this country.—*New-York Tribune.*

PROFESSOR ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—This useful preparation, which has long been celebrated as a preparation for renewing the vegetable principle in the hair, and conferring a beautiful gloss and silken softness to the fibres, is said to be equally efficacious, with the accompaniment of friction, in relieving diseases of the skin, and curing cuts, bruises, swellings, tumors, stings, &c., as well as in rheumatism, lumbago, and other complaints of that class. We have been shown certificates from several well known medical men, setting forth its virtues, and cordially endorsing the preparation. It is the cheapest article of its class in the market, and Mr. Barry is driving a tremendous business at his depot.—*Golden Rule.*



Fine words will not give a preparation lasting popularity in this investigating age, without it has real merit. Therefore the fact that the sales of Barry's Tricopherous have been increasing annually with greater and greater rapidity, is a proof of its efficacy which no sane man will venture to hear lightly. As a remedy for diseases of the scalp; as a beautifier, invigorator, preserver, and restorer of the hair; as a means of curing cuts, wounds, bruises, cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, and all injuries and irritations of the skin, it stands alone, and without a rival on the toilet or in the *Materia Medica*. Having been reduced to a price from fifty to one hundred per cent. below that of inferior preparations intended for the hair alone, it is now purchased by an immense number of families who could not well afford to pay a larger sum. The enormous consumption of the article, enables the proprietor to realize a profit upon it with which he is content, even at the rate of twenty-five cents per bottle, and to throw in an interesting and instructive little book of some 16

pages, handsomely illustrated, to every customer.—*New-Orleans Bee.*

PRAISE WITHOUT PUFFERY.—We can conscientiously say that BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best article for moistening, preserving, and invigorating the Hair we have ever used. For cuts, sprains, bruises, and all superficial hurts, it is said to be no less efficacious, and that it allays irritation and inflammation of the skin, arising from other causes, we have the strongest assurances. It is sold at twenty-five cents a bottle retail. The sales reach 600,000 to 800,000 bottles a year. This we know to be a fact.—*Daily Times.*

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—The fame of this preparation as a restorative and beautifier of the hair, has spread far and wide, and it will be seen by an announcement in another column, backed by the strongest testimony, that it is no less efficacious as a cure for diseases of the skin, than as a remedy for cuts and bruises, and other external injuries.—*The Era.*

Ms. B. 7. 7. 1952